WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have encountered heavy roverses in Pennsylvania, which would discourage any but the democratic party. Excuses are not remedies, and we shall not, therefore, invoke them. We have been sadly beaten by extended defection in our own ranks-beaten, we regret to say, precisely at the time that the evil policy of the opposition was most deeply felt all over the country. Our friends have struggled with intestine difficulties and with the open enemy, who were encouraged to renewed efforts in consequence of the quarrels in our own party. It is undoubtedly true, too, that the question of a revision of the tariff on the basis of direct protection to special interests had much to do in procuring votes for the opposition. They professed to be the peculiar friends of protection and to have it in their power, if elected, to aid the people of Pennsylvania. We shall be able hereafter to test the oundness of the judgment that would thus strike down the men of Pennsylvania who can best subserve the true interests of that State, in order to give place to a handful of political speculators who really have no power to benefit honest industry.

It is not our purpose to comment upon the returns reported to us of the elections. We have carefully compiled and arranged them so that the reader may have all the information which has reached the Union office. Our duty does not end with recording these defeats of the democracy. The causes which have led to them must be the subject of thought and discussion, as furnishing lessons of experience for our future guidance. With the open enemy of our principles we have no terms of compromise or conciliaion. In the hour of their temporary triumph we bid defiance to their organization and spurn their treasonable doctrines. We have met and conquered them in the past, and will do it again in the future Black-republicanism has no firm hold upon the hon est masses of our countrymen. When fully arouse and warned of the dangers which flow from the triumphs of these sectional enemies of the constitution and the Union, the voice of a patriotic people will soon consign them to merited defeat. If at this time they had been thrown upon their own unaided resources, their present victory would have been a hopeless and disastrous overthrow. With them we shall have a future reckoning, of which they may have a foretaste by recurring to the past triumphs and victories of the democracy which have heretofore suffered similar defeats to the present. Unlike all other political organizations in this country, the democratic party survive disasters and gather new power and strength from each recurrence of them. Our principles have an abiding place in the hearts and affections of the American people, and we cling to them with a deeper feeling and a stronger faith in the hour of danger and disaster than in the day of victory. The triumphant republican-the exultant know-nothing-the traitor ous democrat-none of them, nor all of them combined, feel half so proud and defiant in their victory as the true and noble democrat who retires from the lost battle with a consciousness of the honesty of his motives, the purity of his principles, and the ultimate invincibility of his party.

With those democrats who have leagued with the enemy and given them the victory, we can have no faith or alliance. In looking over the field, Douglas and his Forneys may find cause for rejoicing and self-laudations. They may glory alike in their own shame and the defeat of the noble old party which they have betrayed and abandoned. It is their work. and they may claim from their new allies full compensation for the service they have rendered. They and the black-republicans have been faithful co workers beginning with Judge Douglas's attack or President Buchanan's administration at the com mencement of the last session of Congress, and end ing in their present joint and inglorious victory. They have fought well and successfully together Let them together rejoice, and in common prepare for the final doom that awaits alike the original ene-

We have no fears of the masses. They may for time be deceived and deluded by those in whom they have been accustomed to confide. It is not strange that men like Judge Douglas, who had been trusted and honored by the democracy of the whole Union, should be able to lead astray many good and true men; but it would be strange indeed if he could induce them to remain with him in the em braces of black-republicanism. Douglas and such instruments as Forney may, and no doubt will, take permanent quarters in the ranks of the opposition. but they will find themselves left without a democratic sympathizer to participate in their shame and or. The democratic party must submit to these periodical purgations. It purifies the organization by striking from the rolls men who in the past were unworthy of our confidence, and in the future will be incapable of doing us an injury. Encouraged by the noble efforts of our friends in every quarter, and strengthened in our democratic faith, we look hopefully to the future, not doubting that it has in store for us other and more glorious triumphs than even there bright victories in the past, which have rendered our principles immortal and our organization invincible.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM AND THE NEW YORK EX-PRESS.

The New York Express charged the administra tion, the other day, with neglect of American interests in Mexico, and suggested a bold project, that of sending Gen. Scott with a competent force to aid the constitutional party to overthrow the nominal government of Zuloaga, who is little more than a Padra Cura, exercising, by virtue of his clerical powers, the functions of President of the "Repub-We replied to the Express by saying that the administration had no power to despatch the American armies beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. The Express rejoins by repeating just wha we said, and felicitates itself upon the completeness

clothed him with no authority in the premises? What the Express demanded of the admiwas an act of war against Mexico, without "the co operation of Congress"-that Gen. Scott and a proper detachment of troops should be despatched as a

"police force" to put down the existing government. The subject of securing proper protection to American citizens in Mexico, and adequate redress and indemnification to those who have suffered by the arbitrary and unlawful conduct of the Mexican government, is quite another branch of the inquiry. We apprehend, in the pursuit of these worthy objects, we should not lay the best foundations upon which to rest our case by sending into "the republic" an armed force to aid others to overthrow the party in power, however much we might distrust the legitimacy and integrity of that party. Demanding the protection of the law, it would hardly do to become its chief violators. Complaining of the government on account of its arbitrary conduct towards American citizens, it might not be considered quite fair to institute a system of measures even more arbitrary with reference to the constitutional obligations and duties of both the American and Mexican republics. The truth is, the Express is far more enthusiastic than reasonable-it looks more to the weakness and an archy of our neighbors than to the justice and propriety of the measures it would enforce against

We disagree with our cotemporary in its assertion that "the circumstances in which we find ourselves with Mexico are extraordinary." They may seem so to those who confine themselves to the contemplation of the simple fact of the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two governments. But with those who have witnessed the continued revolutions and anarchy which constitute the rule of Mexican nationality this state of things indicates nothing extraordinary. It is not our duty to run out the lines between this and that party in the republic, and to weigh in the scales the evidence by which the legitimacy of the one or the other may be determined. If they find it impossible to proclaim the ascendency of law, we are not bound to do it for them by giving the weight of our endorsement to Zuloaga on the one hand or Jueres on the other. Nor in the course which the administration have thought proper to pursue in this respect have they in the least neglected American interests or failed to extend all due protection to American citizens. That is a subject which appertains exclusively to the De partment of State; and hence, before making sweep ing charges and denunciations, we suggest to the Express that it should be better informed in regard to the pending cases of complaint, and be more strongly fortified with proofs than its criticism would seem to indicate of the justice of its indict ment against the administration.

The telegraphic despatch which we published yes terday indicates the early overthrow of the Zuloage government and the restoration of the constitution: party under Juerez and Vidaurri. We have no doubt ndeed, of this result of the present partisan controversy, sooner or later. The Zuloaga party are cut off entirely from the sea-ports and the revenues and have never, in fact, been able to maintain them selves beyond the federal capital. If our conviction in this respect are correct, the Express will be sat isfied that the rights of Americans will be fully re dressed by the incoming government, especially so as that paper proposed to send Gen. Scott to aid its friends in gaining power. It is thus seen that, even on the opinions of the Express, the administration have acted wisely in keeping clear of this whol Mexican controversy. Should the constitutional party fail to do us justice when they come into office then it will be apparent that any aid we might have rendered them would have been wholly misapplied

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 .- Our municipal election to-de BALTMORE, Oct. 13.—Our municipal election to-day passed off without any serious outbreak, although there was considerable noise and some slight disorders: About noon Col. Shutt, the independent candidate for the mayoralty, caused the following card to be issued:

Fricow-citizens: It being now clearly manifest that a deliberate purpose actuates the mayor of this city to

countenance the general combination which now prevails between his police and the armed bands of lawless men ing of the ballot-boxes held po session of the polls, to the exclusion of all voters oppose session of the poils, to the exclusion of all voters opposed to Mayor Swann, and it being urged upon me by many of our best citizens that any persistent attempts to vote upon the part of my friends can only be attended with loss of life and the general disorder of the city, I feel it my duty to yield to their judgments, and withdraw my name as a candidate for mayor.

A. P. SHUTT. ame as a candidate for mayor.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 12 o'clock, m.

Mr. Swann was therefore re-elected without much op-position, and there is great rejoicing among his friends o-night in consequence.

Legislative Election in South Carolina. CHARLESTRON, Oct. 13.—At the legislative election Henry De Sessaure was elected senator, and L. W. Spratt to the legislature from this city. Mr. Spratt was the Henry De Sessaure was elected senator, and L. W. Spratt to the legislature from this city. Mr. Spratt was the originator of the slave-trade movement in the late south-

Later from New Mexico

Sr. Louis, Oct. 13.—The Santa Fe mail of the 20th has arrived here. The reported battle between the Navajos and the United States troops is confirmed. Licut.
McLean's wound is severe, but not dangerous.

The democrats have carried the New Mexican legis-

Later from California

Charleston, Oct. 13.—The steamer Isabel, which arrived here last night, brought California dates of the 21st ult. The news, however, was unimportant. Ferguson who was lately wounded in a duel with Johnson, is dead

Riot in Knoxville, Kentucky.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—A despatch from Knoxville says that a serious affray occurred on the grounds of the State Agricultural Fair at that place, and one man was killed. The fair was broken up in consequence.

The Fever at New Orleans. New ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The ravages of the fever in this city, we regret to say, show no abatement whatever—the deaths for the week from the epidemic reaching three hundred and ninety, against three hundred and eighty the previous week, or an increase of ten. The victims at the present time are those not acclimated, but

who persist in returning to the city notwith warning that has been given not to do so. Students of Brown University Suspended. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12.—A number of students of the ophomore class of Brown University have been suspendsequence of some disord

Markets.

of its own case, and the "weakness" and the "very unbecoming and undignified" attitude of the administration; insisting "that the constitution clothes the President with all the necessary authority to bring this Maxican problem, with the co-operation of Congress, to an early solution." That is precisely what we said. Now, how can the Express complain of the non-action of the President, when it is known that Congress has

THE WASHINGTON UNION THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

THE RETURNS RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

We present below a full summary of all the election cived at this office yesterday

PENNSYLVANIA. Nebinger, anti-Lecompton, 2,135—Florence's majority over Nebinger, 493.

2d District.—Martin, democrat, 4,036; E. J. Morris, opposition, 5,542—Morris's majority, 1,512.

3d District.—Landy, democrat, 5,693; Verree, opposition, 6,736—Verree's majority, 1,037.

4th District.—William Millward, opposition, has 2,247 majority over William H. Phillips; Jacob Broome, American, was also a candidate.

aajority over windin it.

can, was also a candidate.

5th District.—John Wood, opposition, is elected over

Dwen Jones, democrat, by about 2,000 majority.

6th District.—John Hickman, opposition, has 1,708 ma-

the District.—Incomplete returns from Bucks county indicate that it has given Stokes L. Roberts, democrat, about 200 majority. Lehigh is reported as giving nearly 200 majority for H. S. Longnecker, opposition. The district is composed of these two counties, and the result is doubtful. A late despatch asserts that Longnecker is elected by a small majority.

Sth District.—Official returns from Berks county show a majority of 45 for John Schwarts, anti-Lecompton democrate over Hop. I. Glapow Long.

majority of 45 for John Schwarts, anti-Lecompton democrat, over Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

2th District.—Thaddeus Stevens, opposition, is chosen by a majority of near 3,000 over James M. Hopkins.

10th District.—J. W. Killinger, opposition, is elected.

11th District.—Schuylkill county gives James H. Campbell, opposition, 2,300 majority. He is doubtless elected over Wm. L. Dewart, democrat.

12th District.—Geo. W. Scranton, opposition, is elected.

13th District.—Wm. H. Dimmick, democrat, is re-elected by about 800 majority.

13th District.—Will. H. Dillimica, defined as a second of by about 800 majority.

15th District.—James T. Hale, opposition, has about 2,000 majority over Allison White, democrat.

16th District.—Perry county gives B. Junkin, opposition, 500 majority. Cumberland county gives J. A. Fisher, democrat, 250 majority. No returns from York county, which usually gives about 1,500 democratic majority.

ority.

17th District.—The vote in the district is very clo it is claimed by the opposition that McPherson has been elected over Wilson Reilly, democrat.

19th District.—Covode, opposition, is re-elected by about

200 majority.

21st District.—J. K. Moorehead, opposition, elected.

22d District.—Robert McKnight, opposition, elected.

The opposition State ticket is claimed to be elected by a large majority. The result in Philadelphia county for State and county officers is as follows: upreme court judge, J. M. Reed-----Canal commissioner, Frazer-Sheriff of Philadelphia county, Wm. H. Kern----Register of wills, G. W. McMahan----

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Only partial returns have reached us from Ohio.

1st District.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton has been reelected by 45 majority.

2d District.—Rev. Mr. Gurley, opposition, elected over

W. S. Groosbeck.

3d District.—Vallandigham, democrat, is re-elected by majority of 180 over Lewis D. Campbell.

5th District.—J. M. Ashley, opposition, elected.

7th District.—Thomas Corwin, opposition, elected.

8th District.—Benjamin Stanton, republican, re-elected.

9th District.—John Carey, opposition, elected over Hon. 10th District.-C. M. Trimble, opposition, is elect

10th District.—C. M. Trimble, opposition, is elected over Joseph Miller, democrat.

11th District.—C. D. Martin, democrat, is elected in the district represented at present by V. B. Horton.

12th District.—S. S. Cox, democrat, re-elected.

13th District.—John Sherman, opposition, re-elected.

14th District.—John Sherman, opposition, re-elected.

15th District.—William Helmick, oppsition, is elected over Joseph Burns, democrat, the present incumbent.

18th District.—E. Edgerton, opposition, elected.

19th District.—E. Wade, opposition, elected.

So far as heard from there is a democratic loss of members in the 2d, 9th, 10th, and 15th districts, and a gain of one member in the 11th district.

Returns received from Indiana indicate the follow

Returns received from Indiana indicate the following result:

1st District.—The returns indicate the defeat of Niblack and the election of A. P. Hovey, bolting democrat.

2d District.—Wm. H. English is re-elected.

3d District.—The result in this district is doubtful. Hon. James Hughes is the democratic candidate.

4th District.—W. S. Holman, democrat, is elected over a republican and a bolting democrat.

5th District.—Kilgore, republican, re-elected.

6th District.—A. G. Porter, republican, is elected over Martin M. Ray. democrat.

6th District.—A. G. Porter, republican, is elected over Martin M. Ray, democrat.

8th District.—Schuyley Colfax re-elected.

9th District.—Schuyley Colfax re-elected.

11th District.—John U. Pettit, opposition, re-elected.

No returns have been received from the 7th and 10th congressional districts. In the former, H. Secrest is running against John G. Davis, bolting democrat. In the 10th (Fort Wayne) district, R. J. Dawson is the demoratic candidate against Chas. Case.

The returns indicate the election of eight republic

bers of Congress, and a republican majority

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didate for Congress, 600 n

KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 13.—The following report of the result of the legislative election in Kansas on the 4th instan has been received here: The republicans carried Leaven worth, Atchison, Jefferson, Douglas, and Lykins coun-ties, and the democrats Deniphan county.

FLORIDA.

The returns received by mail confirm the telegraph The returns received by mail confirm the telegraphic account published yesterday merning. Hon, George S. Hawkins has 78 majority over Westcott in Wakulla county, 259 in Leon, 168 in Gadsden, in Liberty 30, two precincts of Jefferson 289, Madison 39, Taylor 6, Hamilton 50. Westcott received 71 majority in La Fayette.

MAILS TO VERA CRUZ. We are authorized to say that the steamer "Tenn see" is to commence carrying the mails between New

Orleans and Vera Cruz on the 1st of November. Time of leaving New Orleans 1st and 15th, and Cruz 7th and 21st of each month. Mails for Mexico will therefore be sent via New Orles

nd Vera Cruz, as heretofore, as well as via Acapulco.

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

The undersigned having, at the instance of mutual friends, made inquiry and found that there was really no cause or motive for any difference of a serious character, or indeed of any character, between Major General Jesup and Hon. John S. Pendleton, except such as arose from accidental misunderstanding in the beginning, and from publications which ensued, have caused those gentlemen to have a personal interview, at which perfectly satisfactory explanations have been made, and the most friendly relations re-established, in a manner entirely consistent relations re-established, in a manner entirely consiste with the rights and honor of both gentlemen. WM. M. GWYNN,

SAM'L CHILTON WASHINGTON, October 11, 1858.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter from Thomas T. Hawkins, esq., dated Fort Smith, Arkansus, September 24th, in which that gentleman speaks of his journey to that point, en route to attend to the investigation of certain charges made against Mr. Neighbors, the supervising agent of Indian affairs at San Antonio, The investigation is appointed to take place at Camp Cooper, Texas, at which place Mr. Neighbors is invited to be present during the examination of witnesses, &c. Mr. Hawkins, went to Memphis, intending to take passage thence for Fort Smith in the coaches of the California Overland Mail Company, but was unable to do so, begause the badness of the road prevented the company from carrying passengers from that point. He, therefore, travelled by steamboat to Napoleon, and thence to Des Arc, where he took the company's coaches for Fort Smith. From the latter place to Camp Scott he intended to proceed by an extra coach kindly furnished him by the company.

MAIL FROM CALIFORNIA BY THE OVER-

ITS RECEPTION AT ST. LOUIS.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 10.] A great feat is accomplished. What has hitherto been regarded as a visionary and speculative enterprise has been established beyond all doubt, and St. Louis and San Francisco have been brought within twenty-four days

OVATION TO MR. BUTTERFIELD.

Francisco have been brought within twenty-four days travel of each other, on a stage line, and a route which will admit of easier and safer travel than did the trip from St. Louis to Philadelphia thirty years ago.

Mr. Balley, an agent of the Post Office Department, we believe, was the only passenger who came through last night, the others having stopped at Springfield, from fatigue. Mr. Balley, being called out by gentlemen who had assembled at the Planters' House, on the occasion, gave a brief but interesting history of his trip. The great difficulty in the way was the want of water in some of the deserts, but this was remedied to a very considerable extent by the foresight of the company in sending water forward for the use of the animals. The company has more than two hundred stations on the road. Mr. Balley forward for the use of the animals. The company has more than two hundred stations on the road. Mr. Palley believes that all the difficulties which attended this tribuill be overcome in a short time, and he proclaims the whole enterprise "a perfect success." The Indians gave

As a matter of course, the reception of the news by telegraph from Jefferson City, that the overland mail with Mr. Butterfield, who had been chiefly instrumenta

As a matter of course, the reception of the news by telegraph from Jefferson City, that the overland mall, with Mr. Butterfield, who had been chiefly instrumental in putting it into successful operation, would arrive in the city by the Pacific railroad, created very considerable feeling. It was at once determined that a fitting reception should be given to Mr. Butterfield; and before 8 o'clock a large number of our most respectable citizens had assembled for that purpose.

The procession was formed in front of the Planters' House last evening at 8 o'clock, headed by the St. Louis Silver Band, in Arnot's band wagon, drawn by six horses, and proceeded to the depot of the Pacific railroad. On the arrival of the train, at a little before 9 o'clock, Mr. Butterfield was received, on behalf of the reception committee and a large concourse of citizens present, by John F. Darby, esq., who said:

Sis: On behalf of the committee and the citizens of St. Louis, I extend to you a hearty congratulation on the achievement of an undertaking worthy the genius and perseverance of an American. [Applause.] You have demonstrated to the nation the practicability of bringing communications from San Francisco to the center of the valley of the Mississippi in the wonderfully short space of twenty-four days, and for the accomplishment of which you deserve the thanks and gratitude of the whole American people. We have experienced for years the difficulty of communicating with our brethren on the shores of the Pacific, and for ten years have been striving for means which would obviate those difficulties and bring us in closer contact. You, sir, have accomplished that object by your 'indefatigable exertions, and secured a result so desirable, and frought with so many blessings, that you are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the American people. You, sir, have inaugurated a system which, though yet in the incipient stages of its operation, is of paramount importance in the results which it will secure in social, political, and mercantile

noble achievement.

In reply, Mr. Butterfield expressed the emotions which filled his heart at this demonstration of the good-will and In reply, Mr. Butterfield expressed the emotions when illed his heart at this demonstration of the good-will and approbation of his fellow-citizens, and said they were not the less pleasurable by being unexpected. He regarded it as the happiest moment of his life, in view of the fact that he had accomplished an object which had so long been desired by the citizens of St. Louis, and had re-

ceived their hearty approval for his labor.

Great difficulties had lain in the way, but what obstr

ceived their hearty approval for his labor.

Great difficulties had lain in the way, but what obstacles, he continued, cannot he surmounted by American enterprise? [Applause.] He had entered upon the work with a determination to succeed, and by the help of his assistants (whom he complimented very highly) had succeeded. But the operations were as yet imperfect, this being the first trial. For the next six years thirty thousand miles of mail travelling will be accomplished every day. Nations had taken hold of great works, but had not reported. An Atlantic telegraph had been laid, it was true, but the overland mail was ahead of the submavine lightning at last, and had reported. [Applause.] He thanked the people and the committee for their cordial welcome, and concluded amid continued applause.

Upon leaving the depot, the carriages proceeded to the starting point, on Fourth street, preceded by the bandchariot, and, passing around Pine, did not draw up until they reached the post office, when the mail was turned over to the proper officials. Some extra bags containing the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, the special edition of the Alta California, and other papers, were retained and put out at the hotel. Here they were opened and the papers handed round to the assembled spectators, who read them with great apparent interest. The Atta California was most in demand, as it sported a fine special head of "By the Overland Mail," and an imposing picture of a mail coach with four horses in full gallop. It was a weekly edition, and bore evidence of the most commendable enterprise on the part of its publishors. of a mail coach with four horses in full gallop. It was weekly edition, and bore evidence of the most commence able enterprise on the part of its publishers.

MR. BAILEY'S JOURNAL.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 11.]
We publish below Mr. Bailey's journal of the rout We putted below ar. Issuey s journal of the route taken by the overland mail on its first trip from San Francisco to St. Louis, and also the distances between the different points, and the time required for the performance of the trip. Mr. Bailey says that at least four days' time were lost on this trip from causes which are mediate return to Washington city prevented his furnish-ing a more detailed account of his trip for the press.

Distance from San Francisco to St. Louis.

norandum of distances between the stations on th overland route from San Francisco to St. Louis, via Ari zona, and of the time made on the first trip: San Francisco to Clark's, 12 : Sun Water, 9 : Redwood City, 9 Mountain View, 12; San José, 11; Seventeen Mile House 17; Gilroy, 13; Pacheco Pass, 18; St. Louis Rauch, 17 17; Gifroy, 13; Pacheco Pass, 18; St. Louis Ranch, 17; Lone Willow, 18; Temple's Ranch, 13; Firebaugh's Ferry, 15; Fresno City, 19; Elk Horn Spring, 22; Whitmore's Ferry, 17; Cross Ceek, 12; Visalia, 12; Packwood, 12; Tule River, 14; Fountain Spring, 14; Mountain House, 12; Posey Creek, 15; Gordon's Ferry, 10; Kern River Slough, 12; Sink of Tejon, 14; Fort Tejon, 15; Reed's, 8; French John's, 14; Widow Smith's, 24; King's, 10; Hart's, 12; San Fernando Mission, 8; Canuengo, 12; Los Angeles to Monte, 13; San José, 12; Rancho del Chino, 12; Temascal, 20; Laguna Grande, 10; Temecula, 21; Tejungo, 14; Oak Grove, 12; Warner's Ranch, 10; San Felipe, 16; Vallecito, 18; Palm Springs, 9; Carisso Creek, 9; Indiam Wells, (without water,) 32; Alamo Mucho, (without water,) Cook, 8 Wells, (without water,) 22; Pilot Knob, 18; Fort Yuma, 10—total, 282 miles; time, seventy-two hours and twenty minutes.
Fort Yuma to Swiveler, 20; Fillibuster Camp, 18; Peterman's, 19; Griswell's, 12; Flap Jack Ranch, 15;

terman's, 19; Griswell's, 12; Flap Jack Ranch, 15; Oatman Flat, 20; Murderer's Grave, 20; Giia Ranch, 17; Maricopa Wells, 40; Socatoon, 22; Pechaco, 37; Pointer Mountain, 22; Tucson, 18. Total, 280 miles; time, 71 Mountain, 22; Tucson, 18. Total, 280 miles; time, 71 hours 45 minutes. Tucson to Seneca Springs, (without water.) 35; San Pedro, (without water.) 24; Dragoon Springs, (without water.) 23; Apacha Pass, (without water,) 40; Stein's Peak, (without water,) 35; Soldier's Farewell, (without water.) 42; Ojo de Vaca, 14; Miembro's River, 16; Cook's Springs, 18; Pecacho, (without water.) 52; Fort Fillmore, 14; Cottonwoods, 25; Frank-

Total, 360 miles. Time, 82 hours. Total, 360 miles. Time, 82 hours.
Franklin to Waco Tanks, 30; Canodrus, 35; Pinery, (without water.) 56; Delaware Springs, 24; Pope's Camp, 40; Emigrant Crossing, 65; Horse Head Crossing, 55; Head of Concho, (without water.) 70; Grape Creek, 22; Fort Chadbourne, 30.
Total, 428 miles. Time, 126 hours, 30 minutes.
Fort Chadbourne to Station No. 1 12; Mountain Pass, 16; Phantom Hill, 30; Smith's, 12; Clear Fork, 26; Forneis's, 13; Fort Balknan, 22; Murphy's 16; Lack

Francis's, 13; Fort Belknap, 22; Murphy's, 16; Jackboro', 19; Earhart's, 16; Conolly's, 16; Jackboro', 19; Earhart's, 16; Conolly's, 16; Davidson's, 24; Gainesville, 17; Diamond's, 15; Sherman, 15; Colbert's Ferry, (Red river,) 13½.

Total, 2824. Time, 63 hours 25 minutes.

Colbert's to Fisher's, 13; Wall's trees.

Total, 2824. Time, 65 hours 25 minutes.

Colbert's to Fisher's, 13; Wail's, 14; Boggy Depot,
17; Gary's, 17; Waddell's, 15; Blackburn's, 16; Pusloy's, 17; Biddell's, 17; Holloway's, 17; Trayon's,
17; Walker's, 17; Fort Smith, 15.

17; Walker's, 17; Fort Smith, 15.

Total, 192 miles. Time, 38 hours.

Fort Smith to Woosleys, 16; Brodie's, 12; Park's,
20; Fayetteville, 14; — 's Station, 12; Callaghan's,
22; Harburn's, 19; Couch's 16; Smith's, 15; Ashmere, 20; Springfield, 13; Evans's, 9; Smith's, 11;
Bolivar, 11½; Yost's, 16; Quincy, 16; Bailey's, 10;
Warsaw, 11; Borns's, 15; Mulholland's, 20; Shackelford's, 13; Tipton, 7. Total, 318½. Time, 48 hours and 55 minutes.

Tipton to St. Louis, 160 miles. Time, 11 hours and

BECAPITULATION. S. F. to L. A.

L. A. to Fort Y.

Fort Y. to Tueson
Tueson to Franklin
Franklin to Chad.
Chad. to R. R.
R. R. to Fort Smith 462 282

Twenty-four days, 20 hours, 35 minutes; 2 hours and minutes for difference in longitude, leaves 24 days, 18 ours, and 26 minutes.

THE CAPTURE OF OSCEOLA.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

A question having been recently started respecting the circumstances which attended the capture of the Seminole warrior Oscools, Major General Jesup, of the United States army, with the view of placing in their true light the incidents connected with a transaction in which he was personally and prominently an actor, avails himself of the occasion thus offered to present, in the subjoined paper, a narrative of that interesting event in the history of the "Florida war."

STATEMENT BY MAJOR GENERAL JESUP.

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A matter has been recently brought into discussion with which my name was connected some twenty years ago, and, though explained at the time, seems not even now to be well understood. It has been published in a neighboring print, on the authority of a distinguished professional and public man, that the Seminole Indian warrior Oscoola, who, by the murder of Gen. Thompson and by other atrocities, began the Seminole war, "was captured by treachery and fraud," and that, "when dying in his hopeless captivity, his bitterest regret was that history would deprive him of the honor of vinning the builte of Withlacooches." Had the gentleman who penned the paragraph referred to (a part of which is quoted above) been better acquainted with the details of the transaction, he would have been aware that the late Gen. Clinch won the battle of Withlacooches, and that there is some doubt whether Oscoola was in the battle at all. With that portion of the story, however, I have no further concern than a desire to vin-dicate the truth of history and the reputation of a depart-

But the other part of the story, containing the charg that Osceola "was captured by treachery and fraud," con-cerns me alone: and, if true, would not only be damn-ing to me, but be a stain upon the character of the coun-try for all time to come: for, when in command of the southern army in 1837, I, as the representative of the government, ordered the seizure and retention of that varrior. Osceola had come into Fort Peyton, a few miles fron

Oscoola had come into Fort Peyton, a few miles from St. Augustine, not on my invitation, nor that of any other officer; but he, with his warriors, had accompanied a messenger of Emathla, (King Philip,) the principal chief of all the Seminole bands on and near the river St. John's, who had been captured some time before, and who had been allowed to communicate with his people on his assurance that they, or the greater part of them, would come in and accompany him to the West. Oscoola, no doubt, intended to return should he fail in the object that really brought him in, which was to capture the place and release the prisoners.

object that really brought him in, which was to capture the place and release the prisoners.

In a conference which I held with the Seminole chiefs, at their own request, but a few weeks before, I had assured them that I would hold no further conference with them, except to receive from them the notice of their readiness to fulfil their obligations under the treaty at Payne's Landing and of their capitulation with me at Port Dade; but I assured them that when prepared to fulfil those obligations I would receive them and provide for their removal to the new country assigned to them west of the Mississiph; and if any separate parties or bands should decide to come in before the body of the nation were ready to move 1 would receive and protect them.

The chiefs expressed some apprehension that in coming in to me they might be attacked by my scouting parties and their people be scattered. To enable them to join me without danger of attack from those parties I provided them with a quantity of white cotton cloth to be read as the communicating with any of those parties. dod them with a quantity of white cotton cloth to be used as flags in communicating with any of those parties they might fall in with and with my outposts; but the flags were to be used for no other purpose; and the chiefs were distinctly and positively told that none of them nor their people must attempt to come in again, but to remain. When Philip's messenger, his son Coacooche, left St. Augustine to communicate with his people on the St. John's, there were but few troops at the post. On meeting with Oscoola he informed them that he could, with a hundred warriors, take the place and release his father. Warriors enough arrived to have taken the place had the force not been increased; but, before they came in, I had thrown in large 'reinforcements. I had become acquainted with their designs through Indian surposessed the confidence of the chiefs, but whom I had in constant some of whom remained with the Indians and possessed the confidence of the chiefs, but whom I had in constant pay, and from whom I received information of all that took place or was about to take place among them. When Oscoola found there was no chance of taking St. Augustine, nor of releasing the prisoners, he determined to return, as I was informed by the Indian negroes about him. But he, with all who accompanied him, had come in with the distinct understanding that they were not to return. He was a prisoner who had violated his parole; he had killed one of my messengers in time of truce, when going under the sanctity of, a flag with a message to chiefs in his neighborhood; and he would have killed a second messenger but for the energetic interference of Appiacca, (Sam Jones.) the Miccasuky chief now in Florida, who interposed, saved him, and sent him back to me erposed, saved him, and sent him back to me at Tampa Eay; he had also violated the last truce made by me with the chiefs. By either one of these acts he had forfeited his life by the laws and usages of war as recognised by civilized nations.

Had I allowed myself to be trifled with, and my sol-

omn assurances to the chiefs that none were to come in but to remain to be falsified, I should have received, as I would have deserved, their scorn and contempt. It was my duty to the country to detain them, and I directed that all should be secured and detained.

In the closing report of the operations of the arm; under my command, dated the 6th of July, 1838, which was called for by a resolution of the Senate, and printed by order of that body, and thus became a part of the documentary history of the country, I stated all the facts in regard to the detention of Oscoola which could then be disclosed without compromising persons in the Indian country, and under Indian control, and embarrassing my successor in command; but facts were then given sufficient to the complete understanding of the merits of sufficient to the complete understanding of the merits of the case. For the truth of that report I was then, as I am now, both officially and personally responsible. The prominent facts of the report were stated by Col. Benton in a speech in the Senate and by Judge Underwood in the House without contradiction. Every one who has read the Articles of War is aware that my commission was filedged for the truth of my report in all its parts. I was here ready to meet any investigation either before Congress or before a court of my peers; but my report. bledged for the truth of my report in all its parts. I was here ready to meet any investigation either before Congress or before a court of my peers; but my report, I have reason to know, was satisfactory to the government, as I believe it was to every fair-minded and honest man in the country who read it at the time.

Osceola had, by his repeated violations of the usages of war, forfeited his life, particularly by his attempt to use a flag for hostile purposes at St. Augustine, which made him a spy as well by the laws of nations as by our own Articles of War. Whether he should be punished as a

Articles of War. Whether he should be punished as a spy was at the time merely a question of policy with me. I could have convicted him; but to have done so I should have lost the services of all who would have testified against him, as not one of them could have returned to the Indian country without the certainty of being put to death. I could not afford to lose the services of the witnesses in future operations, even had I been inclined to proceed against him criminally, which I was not. Had we been at war with Britain or France, however, and Osceola been a British or French general, his fate would have been that of Andre. But, though an intelligent and talented man, he belonged to a savage tribe, not supposed to be acquainted with the laws of nations or the usages of war; and, in place of punishing him, I sent him out of the country, to Charleston, a prisoner. In my course on that occasion I was influenced alone by the high obligations of public duty; and if called upon to ect in a similar case to-day, were the circumstances the same, I should consider it my duty to the country to act as I acted then.

TH. S. JESUP. have lost the services of all who would have testified as I acted then.

On the night of the 6th inst. the freight depot of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago ratiroad at Springfield, Ill., was consumed by fire. The building was a frame, about four hundred feet long, and filled with freight, which was also consumed and destroyed; six freight cars standing on the switch near the depot were also consumed; also, a frame building opposite the depot belonging to the railroad company. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union reports "a pretty heavy TOO LET.—Furnished rooms to let at 482 12th rost" on Kriday morning, 8th instant.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN OREGON TERRI

The Portland (Oregon) Standard announces that Major Garnett, with his command, has had another brush with the Indians on the Okanagam. Six of them were killed, all of whom participated in the attack on Robinson's party. The Indians in that part of the country have become alarmed at the summary measures of Maj. Garnett, and it is believed that most of them have retreated to the British possessions or the Black Feet country.

The circumstances connected with the killing of Lieut. Allen were somewhat as follows: There is a division among the tribes west of the Columbia river relative to fighting the troops. Some desire to fight and others wish to make peace. Outhi and Qualchien decided to remain hostile, while Cothaute and Choshosekan, with their families, were for peace. The latter separated from the hostiles, and, taking with them their families, were proceeding towards Simcoe. They met Major Garnett's command, and the chiefs entered his camp with a flag of truce; they represented themselves and their people as friendly. But an Indian who was with Garnett's command reported that among these Indians were four who were in the fight against Robertson, and that the chiefs had lied when they said all in their camp were friendly. This induced Maj. Garnett to retain the chiefs as prisoners, and to order Lieut. Allen, with a detachment, to surround the Indian camp while the Indians were more were stationed in readiness to fire at the first signal of distress. Lieut. Allen attempted to rouse them from their sleep, when one of them jumped up and started to run away, and Allen fired at him. At the discharge of his gun the whole camp was aroused, and Allen's men outside fired indiscriminately into the camp, one shot taking effect in the bedy of Allen, from which he afterwards died. The Indians are reported to have not fired at all. They were all taken prisoners, and the four who were in the fight with Robinson were shot, and the remainder set at likerty.

There are rumors, derived from an expressman who arrived at Fort Simc

natshe. The white man who was killed was shot wi small stone.

Six hundred soldiers had been ordered, and were

to march from the Dulles for Fort Simcee; thence to pro-ceed towards Okanagan, to open the road used by the mi-ners on their way to Fraser river. It was rumered at the same time, the rumor having come in previously, that the party of Gen. Palmer had all been massacred on the cast of the Columbia, near the Okanagan. General Palmer had nineteen wagons in his train and several hundred pack animals. The rumored massacre was credited at the Dalles; and the Portland Standard says it is proba-

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the 33d congressional district of New York Lemus In the 33d congressional district of New York Lenuel 8. Jenks has been selected as the democratic candidate for Congress. The opposition convention in the same district was equally divided upon the renomination of Reuben F. Fenton, and a part of it has called a mass convention to make an independent nomination for Con-

The democracy of Nottoway county, Va., recomment, bynchburg, Va., as the most suitable place for helding the democratic State convention.

Hon. S. G. Hudson, of Marshall county, Miss., is recended for speaker of the State hou

The republican convention of the fourth Massachusetts have nominated Alexander H. Rice for Congress. The vote stood: Rice, 62; N. A. Thompson, 2; scattering, 3. So the opposition have failed to unite upon one candidate ever since the declination of Mr. Comins.

The Wheeling (Va) Argus strongly urges the deme

The Hon. John A. Scaring, of Queen's, was renominated, on the 12th instant, at Jamaica, on the first ballot. Scaring received twelve votes, and W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk, six votes.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In connexion with the machine buildings in course o rection at the Charlestown navy-yard is a mammoth eservoir, capable of holding 300,000 gallons, in the con-truction of which 500,000 bricks have been used. It is struction of which 500,000 bricks have been used. It is constructed on an entirely new principle. It is clipital in form, its bottem and top are formed of arches, the latter supported by brick pillars inside of the outer wall. Its dimensions are 70 by 50 feet, and 17 feet deep in the clear. It will contain a supply of water for the engines equal to 1,000 gallons per day for a year, and it is estimated that it can be filled five times each year from the drainage of the roofs of the machine shops, which present a surface of several acros.

Passed-Assistant Surgeon Robert T. Maccoun has be promoted to the position of surgeon in the navy, vice Dr. Ticknor, deceased. James I. Magee has been appointed assistant surgeon, vice R. T. Maccoun, promoted.

Senator Mallory visited the Pensacola navy-yard on the 18th of September, and was taken through the different departments, the work going on in which he highly eulogised. A salute of fifteen guns was fired for him.

WASHINGTON THEATRE. MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. THURSDAY EVENING, October 14, The celebrated drama written for Celeste, and received on its first representation with enthusiastic approbation, entitled GREEN BUSINES. OR THE HUNTRYSS OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Miss Maggie Mitchell Mr. Dawson. Mrs. C. W. Taylor To conclude with the celebrated 2d act of the military drama THE FRENCH SPY. The eminent English comed an and author, Mr. W. DAVIDGE,

. BUT FOR THREE NIGHTS! THE GREAT HAVANESE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY! their way to the Tacon Theatre, Havana,) now perfectively exist success at the Academy of Music, New York, will appear in These Disputate Course On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.

In rehearsal the great American comedy of EXTREMES 14—14 [StarteStates]

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

October 20th, 21st, and 22d The Troups comprises—
enors FEFTTA GASSISE,
Signors BERTUCCA MARKETZEK,
Miss ADELATOR PHILLIPS,

Signor MACAFEREI, Signor GASSIER, Signor SERIGLIA.

Signor CERAIRE NANI, Signor ARDAVAM, Signor GAMBOLDI, Signor

With the Grand Crchestra and Chorns from the Academy of New York.

Conductor: MAN MARKIZEK. Dress circle. (Secured seats 50 cents extra.) Orchestra chairs
(No extra charge for reserving chairs.)

A subscription will be opened for the winers must sours on B day, October 16th, and parties who desire to secure seats for twhole series of performances may have them secured at mys rolls.

The sale of seats will begin on Saturday, October 16th.

The box sheet for subscribers to the three evenings will be opened at Metagerot's rounds store on Friday, October 15th.

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